BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Sardanapalus."
FIFTH AVENUE. THEATER.—"AS YOU LIKE IL."
GEAND OFERA HOUSE.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."
LYCENT HEATER.—"Hamlet." Booth.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Baba." NOVELTY THEATER.-Variety. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

TWENTY-THIED STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's Mins'reis.
UNION SOEARE THEATER.—" Miss Multon."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" The Shaughraun."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair. Calvary Baptist Church—Lecture. Charles Roberts, jr. Chickering Hall.—Lecture. Mrs. Woodhull. Gilmore's Garden.—2 and 8: Barnum's Entertainment. Heller's Wonder Theater.—Magical and Musical Performance.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Cromwell's Illuminated Illustrations.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Day and Evening.
STEINWAY HALL.—Concert.—2: Mme. Essipoff.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Marquis of Salisbury has left England to attend the Conference. === The Italian Parliament was opened yesterday. === The British gunboat Lapwing has been lost near Chefoo. A Spanish cruiser is in pursuit of the cap-

tured steamer Moctezuma. = Great loss of life

resulted from the East Indian cylone. DOMESTIC .- A canvass of the returns has begun in Louisiana; the Democrats object to the count in secret session, but the proceedings are generally fair; a statement is made in THE TRIBUNE's dispatches of former Democratic frauds in Florida, and why they are feared this year. === It is denied by officials in Washington that the concentration of troops there has any political significance. = The State Prisons Investigating Commission has

gone to Auburn, having completed its work at Sing

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mayor Wickham delayed appointing Controller Green's successor, but it is generally expected that John Kelly will be named. = The Franklin with Tweed was still kept outside the bay by bad weather. = A violent tempest of wind and ram interfered with navigation and caused considerable damage. = Juan Del Valle continued his testimony in his own behalf in the \$50,000 breach-of-promise suit. = Gold, 10934, 10934, 10934. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91110cents. Stocks with few ex-

ceptions dull and lower, closing irregula THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate cloudy, partly clearing, and cocler weather. = In this city yesterday it rained. Thermometer, 46°, 46°, 45°.

The President of the United States was elected two weeks ago to-day. Information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by an anxious people.

Success has so far attended the daring Cubans who went on board the Moctezuma as passengers, overpowered the erew, and steered for the Venezuelan coast. Should they baffle the cruiser which is in pursuit, similar blows at Spanish commerce may be expected.

Senator Woodin says that the Senate will make no opposition on political grounds to Gov. Robinson's nominations for Superintendent of Public Works and the State Prisons. This leaves no room for doubt on the subject. When Mr. Woodin says a thing-the Senate

Mr. Tweed is to be received with rigor when he returns to Ludlow-st. jail. The supply of Civil Justices for Sunday rides is to be cut off, and he is to be treated in all respects like the other prisoners. But he can walk. The circuit of his room, repeated 352 times, will make a mile.

Russia, it appears, has not sought the aid of the Rothschilds, but is resolved to rely on the patriotism of her own people for the means to carry on the impending war. This is the wiser course. While the Rothschilds could pay no more than 84-the London price-the Russians will no doubt readily subscribe at 91 the full amount of the new \$73,000,000 5 per cent loan. In Turkey the Government relies mainly on paper money-the only instance wherein it sanctions freedom of the press.

An address to Secretary Chandler, signed by well-known Northern Republicans now in Florida, gives their reasons for holding back returns. It is, in brief, that while the returns from the Republican counties are all is and cannot be changed, they fear that their publication would only give the Democrats hints of the extent to which to raise Democratic majorities not yet reported, so as to give the State to Tilden. They believe, as every one else does, that Florida is rightfully for Hayes.

The Louisiana Returning Board has made a mess of it in excluding the counsel of the Democrats from their sessions. The point which they urge, that they are familiar with the polities of the State and with the detailed returns, while the Northern Democrats present are not, is one that will be caught at everywhere, and suspicion will thus be cast upon their action at the very outset. Our dispatches hold out a hope that this unwise step will be retraced. In the matter of admitting

side of caution is the wrong one on which to not set forth with full force the natural pre- tion and instability of a party long unused to err. It would be better to admit too many than too few.

A curious instance of careless legislation comes to light in this State. An old law allowed Presidential Electors the same salary as members of the Legislature, which was then three dollars a day, with the invariable mileage, Afterward the salary was raised to \$1,500 a session, long or short, without a thought as to the electors. Now these gentlemen can pocket \$50,000 for one day's service, and the State can save that amount only by their forbearance. Probably, however, Mr. Horatio Seymour and Mr. Parke Godwin and their colleagues can be trusted not to be too avaricious.

A Washington letter considers the contingency of two elections in February, two inaugurations and two Presidents in March. That such an issue of the contest, or rather such a widening of it, is not so improbable as it might seem may be inferred from many recent indications. One of them may be found in the distinct recommendation of the leading Democratic journal in this city yesterday to the Democratic House to elect a President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, in case it is not convinced of the fairness of the verdict of the Louisiana Returning Board, and the Senate refuses to join with it in rejecting the vote of that State. If in this way, or any other, the election should be thrown into the House, Gov. Tilden's majority would be very considerable. Under the constitutional requirement that each State shall have but one vote, Mr. Tilden would receive 23 votes, and, should the Republicans participate in the ballot, Gov. Hayes would receive 14, giving him Massachusetts by the vote of Gen. Banks, and Florida would be a tie. But the disgrace and the danger of a divided Presidency no lover of his country would ever willingly see inflicted upon us .- And in that category we include Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden.

It is difficult to understand the necessity of concentrating even a small number of troops in Washington at this time, as the Government seems to have been doing. The counting of the electoral vote is yet three months off, and the inauguration a month further. There is no hint or threat anywhere of violence or of armed resistance to the mauguration of the President who shall finally be found to have been legally elected. Both parties are behaving with admirable discretion and reserve, considering the inflammable materials in at least one of them, and the two candidates are the two quietest men in the country. Everywhere there has been the utmost good order, and the record of the people in these two weeks of patient suspense has been such as to make every American proud of his country. In this condition of things, there is surely no immediate need of extra troops at Washington, and it is to be hoped there will be none in the near future. The episode is to be regretted, because the mystery kept up by some members of the Cabinet as to the meaning of the movement will arouse suspicion among Democrats and excite feeling at a time when every effort should be made toward mutual forbearance and a good understanding. It may be that it was merely thought wiser to bring in these troops at a time of political quiet than later, when there may be greater excitement and possible tumult. If that is it, why not say so 7

FLORIDA. South Carolina having voted for Gov. Hayes, precisely as there was a natural presumption that the State would vote, sensible men may judge for themselves what weight should be given to Democratic assertions that all the doubtful States "must have voted for Tilden beyond "question." From the first, we have steadily urged that all this ranting and bragging was in defiance of known facts; that the natural and legitimate presumption in each case was that the State had given a Republican maeither of them had given a Democratic majority on an honest vote. In spite of Democratic frauds, amounting to more than 3,000 in a single county, South Carolina has justi-

look at Florida. Because this State casts a very small vote, its majorities look slender and easily overcome. The fact is that it requires a greater change of votes to overcome a majority of only 1,000 m Florida than it does to overcome a majority of 24,000 in New-York. At the last Presidential election Florida gave 2,337 Republican majority, or 7.04 per cent, on a total vote of 33,193. In 1874, when the tidal wave of able that Gov. Hayes had a Republican majority of 1,054, or 2.92 per cent on a total vote of 36,164. Now the total vote of New-York in 1872 was about 828,000, and a majority proportionately as large as that of Florida in 1872 would have been nearly 58,000. Moreover, a Republican majority proportioned to that of Florida in 1874 would have been nearly 25,000. Suppose that New-York had given 25,000 in 1874, had given no Democratic majority at any time, and had held no elections within four years excepting those two, would any Democrat have the assurance to deny that the natural presumption was in favor of another Republican victory? Apply the same proportions to a vote of about 600,000 in Ohio and 350,000 in Indiana. If Ohio had given 42,000 Republican majority in 1872, when it actually gave 12,000, and had given 18,000 Republican majority in 1874, when it actually gave 17,000 Democratic majority, and had held no other elections for six years, would any one have been disposed to deny that Ohio was surely Republican? Suppose that Indiana had given 24,500 Republican majority in 1872, when it actually gave 1,337 Democratic majority, and had given 10,500 Republican majority in 1874, when it actually gave 17,252 Democratic plurality, would any one have been disposed to deny the natural presumption that Indiana would choose Republican electors? No sane man expected that Massachusetts, Michigan, or Illinois would give Demoeratic majorities. Yet had these States been as strongly Republican as Florida in 1874, Massachusetts would have given 5,500 Republican instead of 7,032 Democratic majority, Illinois would have given 10,000 Republican instead of 30,000 opposition majority, and Michigan would have given 6,600 instead of 2,032 Republican majority. Yet, such is the stupendous assurance of Democratic

leaders that they claim that fraud alone can

prevent the choice of Tilden electors by a State

which stood fast when Massachusetts, New-

by Democracy, and gave a Republican majority

proportionately three times as large as that of

crats have virtually disfranchised a large part of the colored Republicans, either by laws requiring payment of taxes as a qualification for suffrage, or by terror, force, and assassinabeen a large migration of the more earnest and active Republicans to Florida and Louisiana. According to Democratic statements before the election, this migration amount to thousands, and it is notorious that Mr. Tilden and his managers did not think it worth while to expend any money or effort in that State. But since it has become known that Mr. Tilden cannot hope for an election without the vote of Florida, suddenly thousands of Democrats have commenced shouting that "Florida could be prevented from voting "for Tilden only by the grossest fraud." The facts prove that these assertions are absurdly false. They are made by many men with full knowledge that they are false, and apparently with intent to cover up an attempt to steal the electoral vote of Florida by bribery or fraud.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS.

The second or short session of the XLIVth

Congress, which begins next month, promises to be on many accounts one of unusual importance. The emergency of a close and disputed Presidential election, which has so many times in the past forty years been speculated upon in the press and among the politicians as a contingency involving somewhat of strain upon and perhaps peril to our form of government, has arisen in fact, and it is for this Congress to meet it. With no other question before it this alone would be sufficient to call for the exercise of the highest wisdom, the clearest and steadiest intelligence, the broadest and purest statesmanship. Each party will find all its resources of patience, caution, sound judgment, self-command, toleration, and good old-fashioned common sense taxed to their utmost. The passions of a heated and prolonged Presidential contest, finished but not settled, will not have burned out so but that a little breath of angry and intemperate discussion may fan them into a flame not easily quenched. We should be glad to believe that before the assembling of Congress the actual results of the Presidential election will be so established beyond controversy or question as to remove the whole subject from the field of Congressional debate, leaving Congress only its usual ministerial functions, in connection with the declaration of the vote, to discharge. It would be idle to disguise from ourselves the fact that the present outlook affords no strong probability of such a settlement. In the ordinary course of events we may reasonably expect that the next three months will be more England, based upon the indiscreet after-dinner or less occupied with the discussion, and we may congratulate ourselves if the end be reached and a satisfactory conclusion obtained before the 4th of March. The simple fact that the Democratic candidates, if defeated, are defeated by a single electoral vote, is sufficient to insure the continuance of a considerable measure of the anxiety and suspense of the campaign up to the last moment before the final declaration of the result. Then, too, in a popular election there are so many available pretexts on each side for throwing out and counting in, and each side has unhappily given so many occasions for suspicion of dishonesty and fraud, that it can hardly be otherwise than that all the intervening time till the final declaration of the vote will be filled up with the jargon of charge and counter charge, the din of crimmation and recrimination, the windiness and wordiness of

aimless and incessant talk. But amid it all we may stop a moment, and jority; and that it would require strong proof for the people, for free institutions and popu- chief voice, for the reason-if for no other- doing whatever they can to kindle the flames to convince fair and reasonable men that lar government, for the essential thing at the that it is entirely her work. There is no other marrow of this whole business-man's capacity for self-government-we may score one. Whatever excitement there is now is in newspaper offices. The people are as calm as fied this natural presumption. Next, let us a May morning. In the day or two of suspense following the election, there was an opportunity to see how both sides could accept defeat and suffer disappointment. In the first twenty-four hours, when Mr. Tilden's election seemed probable if not assured, his Republican opponents never so much as uttered a word that might imply unwillingness to submit to the popular verdict. When the change came, and it seemed prob-Democracy rolled over the land, Florida gave elected, there were a few hours when in some localities the dangerous classes, influenced by the mischievous threats of demagogues, clinched their fists and set their teeth and began to get ready to lead out Riot to reenforce Reform; but they had neither the numbers nor the courage to do more than bluster, and with that it stopped. Only in a few newspaper offices, where the illusions of hope have been too suddenly dissipated and temporary Republican majorities of 58,000 in 1872 and madness has supervened, is there now any talk of disputing the conclusions, whatever they may be, which shall be reached under the forms of law, which are, after all, our surest guarantee of justice. The People, though not uninterested or unmoved, and without having lost any of their faith in the leaders or their belief in the political doctrines they supported and maintained through the campaign, are still patient with each other, tolerant toward opponents, and quite content to abide the result. whichever way it may be declared. If any trouble is to be apprehended, it will not originate with the masses of the people. They at least are in the exercise of a patient philosophy, and the enjoyment of comparative serenity of temper. Whatever disturbance of the public mind there may be upon this vexed question hereafter will not come from them, but from the ambition of headstrong and intemperate political leaders. These leaders have great personal interests at stake. Ambition and greed, political preferment and pecuniary gain, are powerful incitements, and there are some among the disappointed seekers after power and pelt who, under the influence of these passions, will only be deterred from mischief by a sense of personal danger. The hope is that the better indement and wiser counsels of the less ambitions and less greedy will direct the action

It is in this view of the case that so much depends upon the good sense, the large patriotism, the tolerant spirit, the calmness and sobriety of the men who compose the present Congress. We have had occasion to criticise the policy of this body sometimes, its genis not remarkable for strength, ability, or good purpose, of earnestness, sincerity, coherence. It | by the record. witnesses to the proceedings of the board, the | Conclusive as these comparisons are, they do has illustrated all the weakness and irresolu-

of parties and the course of events.

sumption in the case of Florida. For that the responsibilities of government which has State has remained under Republican govern- unexpectedly attained power through the ment, though Georgia was captured by the errors of its adversaries, and not by any vir-Democrats six years ago, and Alabama two tues of its own. Its first session was in hardly years ago. In both of those States the Demo- any sense a success. It reassembles under the unusual embarrassment of having a new Speaker to elect and of having-we mean to speak frankly-no conspicuously fit person for the place. Its first session was, by the confession tion. In consequence, it is a fact well known, of its trusted leaders, an injury to the party and by no one denied, that there has which elected it. It remains to be seen whether in the short three months that remain to it of existence it can redeem itself by wise and prudent behavior. We have said that the gravity of the circumstances under which of Republicans to Florida was believed to it will meet calls among other things for sobriety of demeanor, for steadiness of conduct, and temperance in discussion. We desire to be understood by these terms to mean not merely sobriety, steadiness, and temperance in their general sense, but in their narrower and more restricted meaning, the sobriety and steadiness that come from healthy, unstimulated brains, from clear heads, and unfuddled intellects. This is no discourse on total abstinence, but a simple warning to the dominant party in the present Congress to be careful whom it trusts, and in such a crisis arrived at such a state of mind that he canas it may be called upon to act, to be certain that it keeps what the street calls "level "headed." We do not need to recall to any one who witnessed them, or who heard of them from witnesses, the closing scenes of the last Congress. All good citizens will wish that Congress may not reassemble in the condition in which it adjourned; indeed, that it may never repeat that experience. It is, we are aware, a delicate subject. The matter of personal habits in the respect of temperance has, whether wisely or unwisely, been removed by a sort of common consent from the realm of political discussion. We raise no question about it now. But we do say-and the importance of the subject impels us to it-that the great need of the coming session of Congress is cool and temperate discussion, and that the greatest danger now, as it was in the turbulent period before the war, is of the passion and heat, the unreason and irresponsibility, the recklessness and disorder that come from the excessive use of stimulants. This Congress of all others ought from a simple sense of duty to keep sober.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE. The turning point has been passed, and the probability of immediate war is at an end. Turkey has yielded to the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, and in yielding has carried England with her. For Turkey's acceptance of the basis of a conference naturally includes England's, if, indeed, that acceptance was not privately suggested by the latter Power. The article published in The London Times, just a week ago, seems to have indicated the sober second thought of the Beaconsfield Government, and the pugnacious utterances of the Tory journals of speech of the new Earl, meant nothing, or even less than nothing. Now the warlike preparations are denied or explained away: the Marquis of Salisbury is already on his way to Constantinople as England's representative in the Conference; and, to balance these pacific manifestations, the Rothschilds, doubtless at the suggestion of the Russian Government, deny the report of a loan to that Power. At this distance, the complications of the diplomatic machine may well appear more intelligible than to nearer observers, and it is quite evident to us that England heartily desires to avoid war, while Russia will be just as well satisfied to score a decided advantage without it.

Russia may be quite satisfied with the pres ent result. She has imposed upon Turkey the demands which were refused to England; her policy has been more vigorous and effective, simply because it was more frankly declared. In the coming Conference she will have the Great Power to neutralize her influence England, cunningly caught in her own toils, can only watch and scheme,-can only interfere vigorously in case her rejected propositions are exceeded. France is too cautious and Austria too weak to take any prominent part; and as for Germany, it is enough to say that the German journals have invented a new word to describe Bismarck's policy. "He sphinzes," they say-that is, vails himself in mystery. It is not difficult, however, to detect a leading motive in this seeming indifference. Peace would leave matters, so far as Germany is concerned, virtually in the same condition as now: war, no matter how it might result, would exhaust the keen aggressive strength of Russia for a number of years to come, and allow Germany to prepare for any emergency that may arrive when the Czarevitch shall be Emperor. It is a very pretty situation, all around; and we, who have only the universal human interest in the issue of the struggle, may watch it with all the more interest, be-

cause we hold no stakes. Of course, the Conference does not necessarily mean peace. There are still five or six weeks of the armistice remaining, but it is very doubtful whether all the tangled interests can be woven into anything like harmony within that time. Then, if need be, the armistice may be extended. It is not easy to come to a practical agreement where there is so much reciprocal suspicion and jealousy: every form of finesse will be employed; and it will hardly surprise the world if there should be a catastrophe somewhat resembling that in Bret Harte's ballad of the "Heathen Chinee," The menace of war has by no means passed away; only, as a storm will sometimes do, the rising clouds sink a little, the heat-lightnings cease, and there is a space of doubt during which even the barometer cannot tell us whether "change" or "settled fair" is to be the or-der for the following day.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BEARD. Mr. Albert Stickney is a gentleman of whom the community has reason to think well, and any serious expression of his opinion on public affairs will always be received with respect. Having premised thus much, we are bound to add, that his letter, elsewhere printed this morning, admirably illustrates the disadvantages, even in an able lawyer's case, of making up your mind according to your prejudices in advance of the facts. He censures the course of THE TRIBUNE with reference to the disputes in Louisiana, and bases his objections mainly on the belief that the Louisiana Returning Board would hold its sessions in secret, and the supposition that THE TRIBUNE had asserted its right to decide, not what the vote actually was, but what it probably might York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were captured eral behavior often. The responsible majority or would have been. He is mistaken on both points, and most of his argument seems, therejudgment. It has shown great lack of unity of fore, to be sufficiently answered by events and

But now we are assured that we have charter enough, such as it is. Mr. Martin's charter is not, however, the formal instrument engendered from the Legis-

the inquiries of the Louisiana Returning Board, which has been justified hitherto on the plea that in many cases it would be absolutely impossible to elicit public testimony from men whose lives were threatened, is not now in question. The board has agreed, it is now stated, to permit each party to be represented by a chosen committee of five men, and, as the only object of admitting any is to enable them to report as to the fairness of He accommodates the laborers by paying then proceedings, and this duty can be better discharged by a few carefully selected men than by a crowd composed in part of persons undeserving of confidence, this arrangement appears to remove all honest objection on the score of secrecy. All that part of Mr. Stickney's letter, therefore, seems to be based rather upon his prejudices than upon facts.

Mr. Stickney acknowledges that he does not quote our "exact words" in the assertion that we maintain that the Returning Board can be depended upon to decide "not what the vote actually was, but what it probably might or would have been if no such intimidation had "existed." This is neither an exact nor an inexact statement of anything we have maintained; nothing of the sort has at any time been claimed by THE TRIBUNE, and if he has not more correctly understand or quote what he reads, he is decidedly disqualified to judge what "a fair reader would understand" our words to mean. We have asserted that the law must be honestly and faithfully enforced. The law requires that the Returning Board, if it finds that there has been material fraud, vitiating the election at any precinct, shall not count the return from that precinct. But the law does not empower the board to declare or to count "what probably might have "been" the vote. Repeatedly we have called this power a very dangerous one, and have therefore, with great earnestness, insisted that it should be exercised only with ample proof, great caution, and strict honesty. The trouble with Mr. Stickney is that he does not want the power exercised at all. Therein he wishes to nullify the laws of the State of Louisiana, which, be they bad or good, wise or unwise, he has no more right to ignore and the Conservatives there have no more right to set aside than they would have here to bid defiance to any law of the State of New-York.

It seems to us a most pitiable thing that any one should in such a grave and even dangerous national crisis be unconsciously led by his strong feelings into an argument for the nullification of a law which does not please him. On what ground? Because he has no confidence in the personal uprightness of the men who are charged with the enforcement of the law. The rebels of 1861 resorted to a treason which ought by this time to have been made infamous, because they had no confidence in a President whom they termed "an "Illinois baboon." Men who want to set aside all law whenever the men chosen to execute it do not suit them may as well migrate to Me_ico at once. That we have very slender confidence in the Louisiana Returning Board has been repeatedly stated. That does not change the fact that this board is the only tribunal empowered by law to determine what was the legal vote of Louisiana. No lawabiding citizen will, at this alarming juncture, set himself to break down in advance the only tribunal. His proper business should be rather to surround it with such scrutiny that it dare not go wrong. We are bound to hope that it will realize the vast responsibility now resting upon it, that it will not venture upon any step which cannot be sustained by proof and which really candid men will not accept as just. To presume otherwise, when the honor and peace of the country depend upon an honest decision from this board and a peaceable acceptance of the result, would be a gross wrong. Those who labor to prejudice the public mind, in advance of any evidence that wrong is done, against the only body which can legally decide the question at issue in Louisiana, may suppose that they are patriots. But in fact they are of a new civil war.

DAYS OF STORM.

Sunday and Monday gave New-York City the full violence of the tempest, though it began on Saturday, and as yet shows few symptoms of departure. Three days is an unusual length for a north-east storm in this city, 24 to 48 hours being their usual average. This storm was also remarkable in the fact that its great development took place on the Atlantic coast. At the western stations where it was first observed, the rainfall was exceedingly light. It is probably this fact which led to the slender warning of its coming in the Government reports. Yesterday morning, for instance, the Signal Service prediction was possibly light rains, followed by clearing weather at the western stations."

Something of the violence of this storm is indicated, quite curiously, in The Tribune's diagram showing the fluctuation of the barom-Yesterday's curve was singularly crooked. As the necessities of space in the diagram scarcely give room to show these small, sudden changes, we may here mention that between 2 and 4 p. m. and again between 5 and 7 p. m. yesterday the mercury suddenly dipped down three-hundredths of an inch and then rose again; the whole movement in each case occupying less than an hour. need hardly say that such occurrences are unusual; the violent commotion in the air which they indicate will probably be found coincident with the most blustering periods of the day. At all events, upon our self-recording instrument, these concussions have drawn their own picture.

Political canvassing may now be put down as one of the exact sciences. It is known that before the election Mr. Tilden claimed 55,000 majority in New-York County. It is asserted further that before election day he had figured up 184 votes for himself as certain, and that he counted upon Wisconsin to turn the scale in his favor. It is not a little curious to recall estimates by other old bands at the political beliows of anticipated majorities in counties of this State, and quite astonishing to observe the accuracy of some of the guesses of canvassers of the larger counties. Gov. Morgan three weeks before election sent out several trusted canvassers to visit the county committees and report their conclusions, and these were published in tabulated form in THE THIBUNE of Nov. 3. The "guesses" and the official majorities as since returned make a curious table, as below:

| Counties | Canvass | Official | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Rep. Maj. | Rep. Maj. | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Madison | 2,000 | Ontario | 852 | Counties | Canvass | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Madison | 2,000 | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Rep. Maj. | Madison | 2,000 | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Rep. Maj. | Madison | 2,000 | Counties | Rep. Maj. | Rep. Maj.

In other counties the "guesses" were not so exact, but it is worthy of notice that in all but four the majority claimed was less than that officially re-THE PRIBUNE ventured to assert on Saturday that lative loins at Albany in 1873, for this, "E strictly construed, would make the practical work-ing of our City Government impossible within a month," but likesthe English Constitution it is the growth of history. This unwritten charter has grown up during the past three years out of "mutual accommodation," and the sole obstruction now is that somebody refuses to mutually accommodate. Mr. Martin concedes that technically he is wrong but that practically he persists in accommoda

more wages than anybody else; he accommodates various "Land Improvement associations" by a junctious distribution of the public adornment; he accommodates the skaters by freezing over the laker in Winter: he accommodates the beasts and reptile and fowls of the air in his menagerie assembled. and, in short, he seems to be as universal and adjust able an accommodator as could be desired. But then the Mayor and Mr. Green and the rest of them will come into collision, and collision violates the unwritten charter. Fortunately we shall soon have a new Mayor and Controller. And Mr. Ely and Mr. -well, say Mr. Kelly-will they mutually accom-

PERSONAL.

modate ?

Miss Mary P. Thacher, who has recently published a book of rustic sketches, is related to Mr. Longfellow, and has had the benefit, Col. Higginson says, of his counsel and guidance.

"E. Marlitt," the German novelist most widely read in this country, is exceedingly deaf, and is one of the most reserved and retiring of persons. She has hardly an acquaintance in the little town near Goths where she lives.

The climate of California holds the lingering Morton enchained. To speak prosaically, he says he won't return to the East, notwithstanding telegrams, until the Congressional Chinese Commission has finished The oldest veteran of the armies of the

first French Republic, M. Rippert, has just died, almost 100 years old. In 1791 he studied war in the Ecole de Mars, founded by Robespierre, and served as a volunteer Mars, founded by Robespierre, and served as a voluntee in the campaigns in Italy, Spain, and Germany. Miss Florence Sparks, daughter of the late Jared Sparks, editor of Washington's and Franklin's

epistolary remains, has just been married in Cambridge to Mr. Benjamin P. Moore. The venerable Dr. Peabedy knit the knot there's no untying, and Mr. Longfellow was one of the many notable people present. The counterpart of the "Mona Lisa" of the Louvre which is now in the Metropolitan Muse given, says a writer in *The Galaxy*, to the late Wm. H. Vernon of Newport by Marie Antoinette. The old gentleman kept the picture in his chamber, and he was often seen by members of his family on his knees before it.

When in the course of human events it seems wise to a lecture committee that they should en gage a lecturer, they do not as a rule promise to pay him \$400 or \$500; yet these are solemnly stated to ue the sums which will be paid respectively to John E. Gough and Henry Ward Beecher by the lecture associations of lowa City.

Cardinal Antonelli's colossal fortune will, it is said, be divided equally among his brother, Count Angelo Antonelli, and three other members of his family, and he has left his valuable and unique collection and he has left his valuable and unique conection we seem. He inherited much wealth from two uncles. His salary as Cardinal Secretary of State was, it is reported only \$2.500 a year. It is mentioned as one of his admirable traits that, even when most overwhelmed with business and the cares of State, he never omitted for one single day to visit his mother, for whom he entertained the most fliful affection.

Among the gifts of flowers that were sent to Miss Clara Morris last night, at the Union Square Thes ter, was a bouquet from the poet Stedman, with the sub

CLARA MORRIS.
Touched by the fervor of her art,
No flaws to-night discover!
Her judge shall be the people's heart,
This western world her lover. The secret given to her aione

No frigid schoolman taught her:—
Once more returning, dearer grown,
We greet thee, Passion's daughter!
New-York, Nov. 20, 1876.

The Comte de Paris has written to the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society applying for admission as a life member of that society. In this letter he says: "I think that once the war over nothing could be more useful to both sections of the country, nothing could better soothe the bitter recings that the formation of a kind of confraternity between than the formation of a kind of confraternity between the soldiers of both sides who had learned to appreciate the soldiers of both sides who had learned to appreciate the soldiers of both sides who had learned to appreciate the soldiers of both sides who had learned to appreciate each other, and who can now calmly discuss, for the benefit of the world, every point of the great contest which they fought with such tenacity. It is in that sprit that I undertook the review of the military events of the civil war. The more I asserted my political sympathes with the cause of the North the more impartial I tried to be when recording and judging military matters." In a second letter he says: "As you say, you cannot expect to win me over to the Lost Cause. "In that great quarrel I can no more expect to please the side against which I fought than you can hope to persuade me that I was wrong in joining the Federal armies."

Prof. Tyndall has raised his flag in favor of vivisection in The Fortnightly. He says: "While ab horring cruelty of all kinds, while shrinking sympatheti cally from all animal suffering-suffering which my own pursuits never call upon me to inflict-an unit survey of the field of research now opening out before the physiologist causes me to conclude that no greater calamity could befail the human race than the stoppage of experimental inquiry in this direction. A lady whose philanthropy has rendered her illustrious" (Lady Burnell Lady B dett-coutts f) "said to me some time ago that science was becoming immoral; that the researches of the past, unlike those of the present, were carried on without cruelty. I replied to her that the science of Kepler and Newton, to which she referred, dealt with the laws and the phenomena of inorgane nature; but that one great advance of modern science was in the direction of biology of the country of the coun vance of modern science was in the directions of moley, or the science of life; and that in this new direction scientific inquiry, though at the outset pursued at the cost of some temporary suffering, would in the end prove a thousand times more beneficent than it had ever hitherto been. I said this because I saw that the very tesserches which the hinty deprecated were leading us to such a knowledge of epidemic diseases, as will enable us finally to sweep these scourges of the human race from the face of this fair earth."

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20 .- The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens left Crawfordsville to-day in a special car for Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Berlin correspondent of The Post writes, under date of Nov. 16, that Prince Bismarck was expected to return to that city in a few days. The report that his nervous system was seriously impaired, and that his physicians feared softening of the brain, etc., is an utter fabrication.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A dull campaign pieced out with two or three weeks of suspense is the worst infliction of the Centennial.

The good, people who borrowed trouble because the campaign opened so late and languidly are now in distress because it refuses quietly and suddenly to

The Democrats are going about with lanterns n every State from Maine to Texas looking for that miss ing electoral vote. They have now discovered it for

The original meaning of the term & Bulldoze" is a hundred stripes on the bare back. This generous allowance was called a "bull's dose," as it undoubtedly was. This was gradually corrupted to "Bulldoze," and now that word is applied to intimidation of all kinds, meaning about the same as Ku-Kiux.

The Southern correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial writes from New-Orleans: "Investiga-tion convinces me that the large Democratic gains in the five disputed parishes were not all by reason of intimida-tion. I had a conversation with Capt. Bascom of the regular army, stationed all the year in West Felicians and in command there. He says the election in that parish was as free and fair as any ever witnessed. He says if that parish can be thrown out, any county in the United States can. The Democrats carried tt by 800 majority. By joining black clubs, by argument, and special, he says, the whites won the blacks by kindness and persuasion, and not by force. Capt. Rascom is an Onio man."

Senator Logan thinks the only way to have a fair count in Louislana is to adhere strictly to the laws of the State. He said, recently, to a reporter of The Chicago Journal: "The laws of the State in regard to canvassing the vote ought to be complied with, no matter where it strikes, and I have confidence that this will be done. And if any negro, or band of negroes, armed with pistols and shotguns, have taken possession of the polls and driven the white yeters away from the polls and deprived them of the privilege of voting, when the whites nad a majority, and smashed ballot-boxes in other places so that the waite voters' ballots shall not be counted, such polls should be thrown out and not counted, under the laws in reference to intimidation and fraud. Col. Ingersoll takes a more philosophic and

good-natured view of the situation than his recent dis patch to Gov. Kellogg indicated. He said to a reporter of The Philadelphia Times on Saturday, that he thought Hayes elected beyond doubt, yet if he were not, he should "stand up for Tilden if he is the man, simply because I can't do anything else." He entirely approved on politics in general: "Mississippi and the majority of the South is Republican without doubt, and it was a bad job that some of the smaller Southern States were not there was an impending need of some more charter. looked after better. The great mistake of the Rep